LITTLE CHANCE FOR THE BILL IN ITS PRESENT SHAPE-THE QUEEN'S OPPOSITION-DISSOLU-TION SURE TO FOLLOW DEFEAT -

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Congright; 1880; North American Cable News Co.

LONDON, May 22.-Through the courtesy of William Henry Hurlbert The TRIBUNE correspondent is enabled to send the following communication on the actual situation as it was received by him from

The Liberal-Radical malcontents now muster about ninety-five, as far as I and others can gather. Of those about fifty are entirely opposed to the principles of Home Rule, while about five are the personal adherents of Mr. Chamberlain. Of the remaining forty there are a number who are frightened at the prospect of a dissolution, and these are auxious to come to some sort of terms ith Mr. Gladstone. The real fact is that Mr. Chamberlain and his personal adherents are in the position of foxes who have burnt their tails off, and they are now doing their utmost to prevent those other foxes who are in the same state from retaining their tails. It might not be impossible to pass the bill with an assurance that the second reading is only to be regarded as a recognition of the principles of a domestic legislature for Ireland, and that after this the bill will be withdrawn as having passed the second reading and another bill will be brought in in an autumn session. There are some members, however, who hope this will not be necessary and who think the bitl will pass the second reading as it stancs. My own opinion is that in face of the present opposition there will be little chance of passing such a bill through its successive stages. Mr. Gladstone is still convinced that the bill will be passed, but should there be a majority against it on the second reading I know, as a fact, that there will be an immediate dissolution. the Conservatives for support in their constituencies, and a great many of them will go to the wall. The change of the Irish vote in Eugland from the Conservatives to the Liberals, it is known, will give the Liberals about twenty-five Conservative seats. It is true, on the other hand, that where the malcontents are strong, we should, owing to the combination between Conservatives and Liberals, lose a few seats, but the party managers think that we shall have a large margin to draw upon, and that when Mr. Gladstone appeals to the constituencies he will come back with a majority. I may tell you that the Queen is as strongly opposed to Mr. Gladstone as ever and that she dislikes

I understand that the Marquis of Salisbury has advised the Queen not to refuse Mr. Gladstone permission to dissolve. If she were to refuse an appeal to the country it would be made clear to the Queen, perfectly plain in fact, as well as to those out her, that she would have to listen to the voice of the people and to the wishes of her Ministers in the House of Commons, and that if she did not give way all parliamentary government would be impossible. No one can tell when the division will take place. With Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Paraell it is a question of waiting. We can keep the debate going on for a month or six weeks longer if it be desirable, or we can shut it up when little further delay will help some of the malcontents to see the error of their ways. Of course, if Mr. Gladstone knows that he cannot get a majority he will throw up the sponge and go to the country. The whips are working very hard, and the moment they assure Mr. Gladstone either that he can rely upon a majority or the reverse, the end will come and he will wind up the debate.

The Conservatives we need not be troubled with. They will not extend the debate. Lord Randolph Churchill told me he would oppose the adjournment of the debate last night, but I very quickly settled his hash by telling bim Mr. Parneil had a man ready who would be able and willing and that at 3 there would be another one ready to continue for the same peried, and so on. Why, the Irish members themselves could keep the debate going on for a month. Mr. Schnadhorst is here, too, busy at work. He has seen Mr. Gladstone and told him the country may be relied upon to give him a majority, but he thinks it will be a close shave. His opinion is rather comforting to one or two of the weak Liberals. Mr. Chamberlain has made a mess of it all through, and especially over the information I gave him from Gladstone. Schnadhorst thinks Chamberlam has made a great mistake, and they are not now in the same boat.

OFFOSING AN IRISH PARLIAMENT. MATTHEW ARNOLD THINKS IT WOULD BE DANGER-

OUS AND UNNECESSARY. Loxpon, May 22 .- In addition to the extracts from Matthew Arnold's letter to The Times, published this morning, the following will be of interest: " Do not let us." continues the writer, " be preposterously alarm Perhaps, if it saits Mr. Gladstone's purposes, Scotland, Wales and Ireland-all to Mr. Stanfield's delightmay become politically nations again and yet the country, such is its force, may still by new and untried way known. Such a plunge is dangerous and should not be risked without absolute necessity. In the case of Aus tria and Hungary the dual arrangement was a necessity. Hungary was the bigger of the two. Still it was for Austria a plunge into an unknown grave. Who will say that Austria is to-day as strong and as solld a power a Austria was at the end of the last century, or that by the end of the next century Austria's provinces will not have gravitated to Germany fome find arguments favoring a necessity for Home Rule in Ireland in our ill-treatment of her and the failtre of coercion. Sir Lyon Playfair says we have given Ecotland schools and a church, but have not given the to Ireland. Mr. Bryce says the Northern States of the American Union could not continue to rule the South by coercion, and therefore we must make Ireland a separate government. But the Northern States did no give a separate Parliament to the South; neither has England given one to Scotland. Scotland has simply had due control of her own affairs, and the South was permitted simply to ressure such control. This, then, is what the analogy is: The need for Ireland is this only—

the Imperial Parliament only cure Irish discontent?" Feotland in the seventeenth century, and says: were seething in turbulence and hatred. What changed this condition ! Not the Parliament, but rational and equitable systems of government. The awaken mind of the country, demands, not that we give a separate Parliament to Ireland, but that we seriously set ourselves to the task of giving her separate trary temper as a home politician is as great a misfort-um to the country as Lord Randolph Churchill's in-triguing. The establishment of a separate Parliament would be a dangerous and unnecessary plunge. Lord Salisbury talks only at coercion. Let us refuse a sepa-rate Parliament with firmness, but with equal firmness let us insist upon a condition which alone justifies this refusal. Lord Hartington has good temper. He is no Intriguer. Mr. Goschen has made local government a special study. I hope they may be trusted to make our refusal firmly and our engagements emphatically The passionate supporters of Mr. Gladstone are political dissenters and radical workmen of the great towns

"I agree with Mr. Labouchere that aristocracles are not the best guides in politics, but I have too much ble of really thinking dissenters and Radicals are better guides, or even as good, on the Irish question. They ould have equally applauded Cromwell's dealings lib ireland or William IIL's in their time as they do Mr. Gladstone's proposals now. On the mind of the whole country we must rely."

IR GLADSTONE THANKFUL FOR SYMPATHY. Washington, May 22.—Representative Sam-

was chairman and which expressed sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his work for Home Rule for Ireland:

Gladstone in his work for Home Rule for Ireland;

10 Downing St., Whitehall, May 5, 1886.

Dear Sir: I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to thank you for the telegram you have been good enough to send him conveying to him the congratulations of approval of the meeting held at Washington on the 29th uit, and I am to assure you that the many evidences Mr. Gladstone has received from America of sympathy and approbation in connection with the proposals for the future government of Ireland are a great source of encouragement and support to Her M desty's Government. I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully.

J. M. Carmichael.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION

ENGLISH PASSIONS AROUSED.

ACRIMONIOUS SCENES IN THE COMMONS-MR GLAD-STONE BRINGING THE PRESSURF OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION TO BEAR.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, May 22 .- Mr. Gladstone has now definitely resolved to bring the whole pressure of the party organization to bear against the independent Liberals who are intending to oppose the Home Rule bill. In order to give time for these influences to work further delay is necessary. The debate accordingly will be indefinitely protracted. A division is not now expected before Tuesday, June 1, and it may, probably enough, be still further adjourned.

A fresh series of letters has been addressed to the local Liberal associations, not only from the Liberal hendagarters in London, but in some cases by members of the Government, urging the use of all means to prevent their representatives from opposing the second reading. Sir Donald Currie, who is a personal friend of Mr. Gladstone but unable to support his present scheme, publishes a letter describing what he calls the manueuvres of wirepullers seeking to manufacture opinion favorable to the Government measure and to force the Scottish nembers to support it. The local committees are invited to send a resolution to Westminster in favor of the bill. Sitting members are to receive notice that they will be opposed, if they vote against the bill and dissolution follows. tactics fail thus far to modify the Scotch opposition, nor do the Liberal whips now profess to expect a majority unless by the help of a distinct pledge from the Government to withdraw the bill, if the

Mr. Gladstone has, however, further resolved, in spite of the denial of the morning papers, to summon next week a meeting of that portion of the Liberal party which supports the bill. Avowed opponents will be excluded and all waverers will be nvited, in the hope of the Prime Minister's winning them over. The list of Liberal opponents remains as before. There have been no important accessions or secessions. The debate has had no effect on votes inside the House and not much on opinion outside; but the atmosphere is getting hot.

Thursday's discussion of the Arms Act brought Lord Randolph Churchill to the front with a deliberate defence of the speeches and letters in which he had affirmed the ultimate right of the Protestants in Ulster to resist the tyrannical dominion of a Roman Catholic Parliament in Dublin, Mr. Gladstone, who does not like to be told that his Home Rule scheme promises to promote civil war, sharply rebuked Lord Randolph Churchill, and reasserted an extreme claim of the right of Parliament. He vaguely threatened Lord Randolph Churchill with unnamed penalties. The House gathered that Mr. Gladstone means that he would advise the Queen to strike Lord Randolph Churchill's name off the list of the Privy Council. This did not prevent Mr. Plunket, to whom Mr. Gladstone appealed, from declaring his adhesion to Lord Randolph Churchill's views, nor Mr. Finlay, a Scotch Liberal, from expressing his conviction yesterday that Scotland would stand by Ulster. The second reading of the Arms Act was easily carried in accordance with the agreement before telegraphed, the Parnellites not obstructing, but the Government well understanding that no further progress will be allowed unless the Home Rule bill be carried. It is expected that the quarrel between Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Henry James will be averted by the latter's declaration that it was not Lord Randolph Churchill whom he had in mind when talking about "half-traitors."

Who then? The Arms Act debate served chiefly to occupy one nore evening. Something very near an broke out yesterday when Mr. Gladstone was questioned about the progress of the debate. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Hartington having explained that few of their supporters cared to speak, Mr. Gladstone, with some asperity interrupted Mr. Chamberlain, who meant to say the same for his own friends. Their united testimony makes it too obvious that the Ministerialists alone are responsible for the dilatoriness, of which the country is becoming impatient. Later in the evening Major Saunderson's assertion that the Irish nembers were paid by America elicited from Mr. O'Brien the remark, "That's a lie!" followed by withdrawals on both sides and a query that if the money sent from America for the Parnell Parliamentary fund is not used to pay members, what is it

Amid all this excitement there has been one strong speech by Mr. Fintay holding in reply to Mr. Bryce that the present Home Rule bill does impair the sovereignty of Parliament. This point, which has been pressed by Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James, is making a deeper impression The Parnellite organs show an ever increasing anxiety over Home Rule prospects.

The criticism on Lord Salisbury's recent speech have extorted from him a denial that he ever proposed twenty years of coercion for freland. The criticisms and the demal alike turn on verbal liseriminations. Lord Satisbury wants England to govern Ireland. Mr. Gladstone wants Ireland to govern herself.

Matthew Arnold, who sails for America to-day, intervenes in the general debate with a letter to The Times dissenting from both parties and urging them firmly to refuse a separate parliament, which, he thinks, is a dangerous plunge into the unknown, but to give Ireland a rational, equitable government. He thinks Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen might be trusted to do both.

The prospect of a dissolution has induced the Queen to postpone her journey to Balmoral, where she hoped to see the birches in their spring foliage. she remains at Windsor to await events. This disposes of the story that Mr. Gladstone has already obtained the Queen's assent to a dissolution.

There is some uneasiness about the news from the East. The Czar's speech at Sebastopol Thursday though warning Europe that circumstances might force him to an armed defence of the dignity of his empire, attracted little attention and was not interpreted as a serious menace to the peace of Europe; but followed as it was by a collision on the frontier of Thessaly between the Greeks and the Turks, alarm arose. The alarm is not lessened when it is remembered that the Russian Minister remains at Athens, It is not believed here that the Turks or provoked the conflict, which cannot continue unless Russia is inciting Greece to war. All other news points to peace. The great majority in the Greek Chamber against Delyannis, the applause with which his defeat was received outside, and the known sentiments of Tricoupis seem decisive against any dangerous out-

leave the British public absolutely indiffer-The Canadian authorities are thought to be acting with singularly little discretion. The language of the Canadian press as telegraphed here excites no emotion beyond that of mild wonder.

PROTURES AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION. Berlin, May 22.-The jubilee exhibition of the Berlin Academy of Arts opens to-morrow. The buildings which have been erected for the purpose of the exhibition are in Exhibition Park and cover 13,000 square metres. Sixteen hundred German and foreign works will be shown. The Emperor and Crown Prince sel J. Eandail to-day received the following reply to Frederick William are taking an active interest in the Set J. Handail to-day received the following reply to the cable message sent to Mr. Gladstone by the public exhibition. Among the German artists, the works furnessache, head partly baid, and the initials, "F. testing held in this city recently, of which Mr. Randail mished by the painters of Munich are considered 12," marked on his citthing.

to be strongest. Unlesends a fine condering of "Time | JAEHNE'S LIFE IN PRISON. Raising of Jairu's Daughter," and Wolf a showy picture of "The Woman Taken in Adultery."

Dieffenbach, Brandt, Von Worner and Piloty exhibit old
works. The English section is small, intit is composed
of choice pictures. The Crown Prince, Princess Louise
and Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the British
Reyal Academy, Influenced the selection of the works
which represent English art. Whistler sends a fine portrait of Carryle. Poynter, Tedems, Millais, Leighton,
Woodville, Gow, Brett, Holman, Hunt and Crance all contribute specimens of their art. France is scarcely represented in the exhibition. Notable collections are furnished by Italy, Belgium, Sweden and Holland.

IMPORTANT WHIG CONFERENCE.

NO CONCESSIONS TO THE DISSENTERS.

LORD HARTINGTON DECLARES THEIR POSITION TOWARD GLADSTONE'S BILLS UNALTERED. LONDON, May 22 .- A conference of the Liberal Union was held here to-day and was largely attended. Lord Aartington was present and was loudly

Lord Hartington was the principal speaker. He reviewed the political events which had occurred since bill. He declared that nothing had happened which in anywise altered the position of the Whigs toward Mr. hinted that the Government was going to make great concessions to the opponents of the bills, but these con-cessions had never forthcome. As a matter of fact the no concessions whatever. Continuing, Lord Huntington declared that the present Irish policy of the Government must be vigorously opposed by both Parliament and the tion. The Liberal Union, he said, should perfect its organization to the highest possible degree in view of to aid in the work of maintaining the legislative unid

Mr. Goschen fellowed Lord Hartington by proposing as a regularly organized political association. This was the election of an executive committee limited to twenty-five members and in speaking to the support of his motion made a most vigorous attack upon Mr. Glad-stone's Irish policy. Both motions were adopted, and the ton for his attendance and his address.

Mr. Goschen urged the necessity of forming branches of the union and appealed for generous contributions in order to resist the dictation of local caucuses.

Mr. Rylands declared that the Government had intimdated the House of Commons and denounced the course

The Duke of Argyll, in moving the nomina tionof a

The Duke of Arayil, in moving the nomina tion of a committee, delivered a long oration. He vizo rously condemned the schemes proposed by Mr. Gladstone, which he declared to be absurd, and rejoiced that Lord Hartington had raised the standard of revolt against the thery of personal government.

Lord Derby moved that the thanks of the meeting be extended to Lord Hartington. He said the crists which the country was now confronting was the gravest and most daugerous of modern times.

The motion was carried amid what might be termed frantle entiusiasm. The General Committee met and appointed an Executive Committee. Several thousand pounds were subscribed on the spot.

The meeting, it was said, was the most important that has been held for months. It was asserted also that the meeting would materially influence the elections for members of Parliament in the event of dissolution.

The following Liberal members of the House of Commons attended the conference: Mr. Goschen, Lord Edward Cavendish, Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Finlay, Mitchell Henry, Sir John Lunbock, Ferdinand Rothschild, Sir John Ramsden, the Marquis of Stafford, and Mr. W. Cornwallis West. Scores of ex-commoners were also present.

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The following Liberal peers were in attendance: The Duke of Argyll, Baron Auckland, the Earl of Arran, the Duke of Redford, Baron Bromwell, the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Opartry, the Earl of Petry, Lord Dundonald, Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Fife, Lord Fitzroy, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Grannard, Baron Lawrence, Baron Monteagle, Lord Moreton, the Marouls Normanby, Earl Northbrook, Baron Ribblesdale, Baron Rothschild, the Earl of Selfon, the Earl of State, the Duke of St. Albans, and the Duke of Westminster. Hundreds of other distinguished Liberais were present.

FIGHTING ON THE GREEK FRONTIER. AN ATTACK BY TURKISH SOLDIERS-MEAGRE DE-

Athens, May 22.-Dispatches report serious fighting on the frontier. Prime Minister Tricoupis spent some time this evening at the telegraph office exchangng communications with the Greek generals at the

LONDON, May 22 -- Advices have been received here stating that another fight has taken place between Turkish and Greek troops. A large number of Turkish soldiers attacked a force of Greeks between Turnavo and the sea. It is not known which side was victorious, as yesterday they captured two positions from the Turks, 20,000 cartridges and three prisoners.

The general in command of the Turkish forces in quired of the Greek commander why his troops were fighting. The latter replied that it was because the Turks had first attacked them. Assurances were ex-Turks had first attacked them. Assurances were changed by the commandants that the fighting w not be resumed.

CHRISTENING OF THE YOUNG KING OF SPAIN MADRID, May 22 .- The infant son of the Queen Regent was christened to-day. The ceremonies were witnessed by archbishps, bishops and priests, members of the royal family, and Government and mumembers of the royal family, and coveriment and maintain michael additional and control of the royal Nuncio. A great number of prominent Spaniards, diplomats and others were also present. The ceremoules were manifecent in detail.

Paris, May 22.—Don Carlos had published a manifestor repudiating the infant son of Queen Christina as the rightful successor to the throne of Spain. He declares that he will never renounce his own rights to the throne.

A MONSTER TIMBER RAFT.

Halifax, May 22 (Special).-The timber raft uliding at Joggins, for New-York, is rapidly approach ng completion, and will be one of the wonders of recen deep, will contain 2,250,000 superficial feet, and weighs raft is the system of chains by which it will be held to gether. A two-men chain, with links eleven by sever nches, runs through the centre from stem to stern Inches, runs through the centro from stem to steri.

From this, cross chains extend laterally every seven feet, not opposite each other, but alternately arranged. Near the how and stern are three bridle chains extending from the central chain in herringhone form at a distance of twenty feet apart. When the raft is competed the projecting ends of all of these lateral chains will be made fast to chains which are to encircle the whole mass. Hardwood sapings laid across the timbers at each tier also act as binders. If this monster raft gets to New-York safely it will revolutionize the lumber carrying trade of the continent.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE. ORANGEVILLE, Ont., May 22.-The recent dynamite outrages here were followed last night by an attempt to burn the office of The Orangerille Advertiser, papers obtainable were piled up in the business office, saturated with coal oil and fired. The paper happened to be damp, and hence the miscarriage of the piot. The Magistrate expressed himself more determined that ever to carry out the temperance law. So far no clew has been obtained to the perpetrators.

INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

TWO MEXICANS AND ONE AMERICAN KILLED-RANCHMEN BESIEGED.

Tucson, Arizona, May 22.-Indians this morning attacked Juan Teller's Mountain Springs ranch, eighteen miles southeast of Tucson, and carried off two Mexican boys, ages ten and twelve. The father and the mother of the boys escaped by hiding in a neigh-boring guich. The trail of the Indians leads through thickly settled region and grave fears are enter tained for the defenceless settlers. Courier have been sent from here and from Low warn them of the raid. A party of volunteers composed of Americans and Mexicans has started in pursuit of the enemy. TOMBSTONE, Ariz., May 22 -A Mexican has arrived here from Willow Springs ranch in the Dragoon Mounthe ranch was attacked by Indians this morning, and Fourteen armed and mounted men left here at noon for

Mexican furthur reported that news The had been received at Willow previous to his departure that two Mexicans and one American had been killed on the mountains.

CUITING HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR. Louis Brown, a German, age fortyfour, committed suicide last night at his home, No. 625 East Sixteenth-st. He cut his throat with a razor and died shortly afterward.

WHO IS "F. W. NO. TWELVE" !

The body of a drowned man was found yesterday on Gravesend Beach. It was that of a middle-

QUIET, WELL-BEHAVED AND INDUSTRIOUS HOW HE LOOKS AND FEELS-WILLING TO DO AS

THE OTHERS DO.

Two days within the walls of the Sing Sing prison have wrought a wonderful change in the once imperious and proud-spirited Jachne. The healthy flush which a few days ago was on his cheeks, and which was so perceptibly heightened during the day that his ing better evidence than words of the anguish he has lip and the receding chin, made the more noticeable by hargardness of his face. Already the weight his disgrace seems too much for his physique, as he stoops slightly in walking and has a despondent air. Thus far he has made a model prisoner, than does the average convict upon first donning the out a murmur. In fact, he endeavors to relieve the keepers as far as possible from the necessity of explain-

and every little detail of the roses of panions and following their example.

Although the guard who paces the seventh gallery, on which Jachne's cell opens, said that there was not a which Jachne's cell opens, said that friday night, it was sound heard in No. 350 throughout Friday night, it was out on the platform to join his company at 5:30 a.m. yesterday that he had not yet become sufficiently accustomed to his position to find refreshment in slumber He took his place in line without hesitation and marched to the mess hall as though he had been accustomed bench in the north end of the room. The other prisoners keeper to get a peep at him. The convicts are generally

by Warden Brush. They point especially to the fact that Jaehne actually scraped his piate at Friday's dinner when so plebeian a dish as boiled codish was served.

Breakfast over, the laundry gang, of which Jaehne is the seventh man, illed out to their day's work. Jaehne's work consists of turning shirts inside out and folding them in such a way that they will not be injured in soing through the washing machines. It is considered a place of some responsibility, as a careless man might be the means of destroying considerable stock, and his work thus far has given the best of satisfaction. The room in which he is employed is just above the wash room and has three windows facing the Hudson, from which one can get a good view of the villages across the river. There is but one other man in the room with him, John Martin, of this city, who is serving a sentence of cighteen years for man-shaughter in the first degree, and whose dutles are the same as Jaebne's. There is no keeper in the room for conversation, but Martin complained that his co-langer was poor company. Jaehne utterly refused to talk and about the only words that Martin could get out of him in regard to himself were in response to an expression of sympathy, when he said:

"I'm coing to do as the rest do. I've got a task to perform and propose to do it right."

When Jaehne becomes more adept in his work he and Martin will be expected to handle 240 dozens of shirts each day. Their work for the day was completed at 4:30 n.m. yesterday, and taking his chunk of bread and port of coffee, Jaehne went to nis cell to meditate and read until bedtime. His only communication with the "liberty limits" yesterday was in the shape of a letter from his brother-in-iaw, Charles Israel. This contained no information as to the lilness of his wife, of which fact Jaehne is kinoroant.

Jaehne's counsel have abandoned all attempts to seeme a stay of proceedings pending appeal in his case. Richard S. Newcombe said late yesterday. "We hall go directly to the Court of Appeals." Mr. N

THE TERROR OF MOLONEY'S NAME, BOODLE "ALDERMEN QUARING-WHICH ONE WILL BE TRIED NEXT ?

The name which carries most consternation to the nearts of the Aldermen of 1884 who voted for the Broadway franchise is that of "Billy" Moloney. For some time rumors have been rife that the State had got hold of "Billy," and when the time came he would appear as the connecting link to convict bribe-takers and tibe-givers. Although District-Attorney Martine shakes is head with derisive emphasis when he is asked about he truth of this report, and although Assistant District umor, it is clear that the idea is a pretty lively kind of a Sanquo's ghost in the minds of quaking Aldermen. They would not be surprised if "Billy" were to pop u

e border. There is a conflict of indications as to which one of th There is a conflict of indications as to which one of the Aldermen will next be tried. It has been asserted on good authority that Fullgraff would be the man. Politicians deap this emphatically and say that a full-fledged Tammany frail man is to be tried next as an offset to the blot on the County Democracy made by the conviction of Jachne. Therefore Kirk is to be the man. Additional reasons given are that flaws are to be sought in his record. Full-traff is the most nervous and excitable of all the indicated men, and it is said that his predicament is making have of his peace of mind. It is said at the District-Attorney's office that the next trial will come on early in June. Some of the indicated men will be tried before Recorder Smith, possibly all, although some may be brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

JAEHNE'S PLACE IN THE BOARD. The Aldermen on Wednesday next will probably elect a successor to Henry W. Jachne. The Board, with Jachne in Sing Sing and De Lacy in Canada, stands as follows: County Democracy, Tammany, 8; Republican, 4; Irving Hall, 1 The Republicans hold the balance of power, 13 being frying Hall, 1. majority. They will propably get the vice-presidency. which Jachne resigned some time ago. For this place Alderman Morgan has been considered a prominent can

didate.

For Jachne's place Dominick F. Mullary (Tammany), who ran against Jachne, is an aspirant. John Keenan (not the "boodle" man), a resident of the Eighth Ward, is put forward by the County Democracy. William Harney, Jachne's friend, and his successor in the leadership of the Vth Assembly District, a liquor-seller, was asked to be a candidate, but declined, Jachne was chairman of the Committee on Streets and Street Cleaning, and a member of the Committee on Rairroads. These places may be given to his successor, although it is possible that the position on the Railroad Committee will go to an older member.

MISS PENDLETON LEAVES THE HOSPITAL. TOLD OF HER MOTHER'S DEATH-NO DECISION ABOUT THE FUNERAL

Miss Jennie F. Pendleton, daughter of George H. Pendleton, Minister to Germany, who was injured by jumping from her carriage on Thursday afternoon, while driving in Central Park, was removed yesterday from the Presbyterian Hospital to her brother's home at No. 105 East Thirty-fifth-st. At 9 a. m. Mr. Pendleton drove in a carriage to the hospital to bring his sister home. He found her strong enough to be moved and almost whelly recovered from the shock of her fail on Thurswholly recovered from the shock of her fail on Thursday. She asked eageriy after her mother and was looking joyfully forward to once more joining her at her home. The sail nows of her mother's death was yet to be broken to her. Tenderly she was assisted into the carriage and the drive home made as comfortably and queckly as possible. The home is saier the terrible news of their mother's death. This he did as gently and queckly as possible to his sizier the terrible news of their mother's death. This he did as gently and queckly as possible. This he did as gently and quetty as he was able to the second floor front room; then it was the task of the brother to break to his sizier the terrible news of their mother's death. This he did as gently and quetty as he was able to the second floor front room; then it was the task of the brother to break to his sizier the terrible news of their mother's death. This he did as gently and quetty as he was able to the second floor front room; then it was the task of the brother to break to his sizier the terrible news of their mother's body and the blook was a heavy one and her manifestations of grief terrible. Complete prostration followed for several soon recarding the disposition of her mother's body and expressed the belief that a temporary burish should be effected as soon as possible. It has giving her father thus to be the first at boon:

Frank Pendleton sent the following message to his father at boon:

PESSONS, Berlis: Jennie has been fold. She bears up well, taking great comfort in the fact that mather did not suffered to buried by the same as it did not be and price to be buried by the same as it did not be and the father than body the foreign of the buried was first being and the price and the same and the price and the same and the price and the same and the price and the price and the same and the price and the price and the same and the price and the price and the same and the price and the price and the pri

wishes.

Up to mi inight no answer had been received by Mr. Pendleton and none was expected until to-day. Nothing definite has therefore been decided as to the funeral, but the impression now is that a service will be neld on Tuesday foreneon, after which he body of Mrs. Pendleton will be be placed in a receiving want here, pending Minister Pendleton's directions. Among the callers yesteriay at the bereaved home were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. McLean, Mrs. R. Fritton Cutting, and Mrs. J. Lawrence Slausen.

CONDOLAING WITH MINISTER PENDLETON.

CONDOLING WITH MINISTER PENDLETON. Berlin, May 22.-Emperor William, as soon as he learned of the tracke death of Mrs. Pendleton.

as he learned of the tracke death of Mrs. Pendleton, ordered to be conveyed to the American Minister, as soon as he had recovered from the dist shock of his grief, an efficial tender of the Imperial condolence.

Mr. Pendleton was to-day more composed, but remains undeclied concerning his future movements. It is thought, he wever, by his most intimate personal friends here that he will not be able to go to New-York Letters, telegrams and cable dispatches bearing messag s of sympathy and condolence have pour dinto the offices of the American Legation from all parts of Europe and America.

HIS HEAD CRUSHED WITH A STOVE DOOR. PROBABLE MURDER BY A PORTER IN AN ELEVATED

RAILROAD STATION. young men, John Spottan and William Nixon, Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad employes, came out of a barroom about 10 o'clock last near the uptown station of the Second Avenue Elevated road at Twenty-third-st. They stood at the foot of the steps. The colored potter employed on the station rushed down the and in a hesitating way said there was a man injured on dressed man lying in a pool of blood on the floor of the station room. The man lay meaning on the floor when an officer reached the saloon. A glance showed the officer

"Who did this?" the officer asked, and the negro whose name is Wilson Mann, answered:
"I did; he had no business here were not running. When I tried

to put him out he struck me, and I hit him with the Iron." The iron was the door of the stove in the station. The wounded man muttered in answer to the officer's questions that he lived at No. 702 Monroe-st., Brooklyn. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and is probably fatally injured. He soon lost all

From papers on him it seems that he is Richard Atkins and is employed at No. 99 and 101 John-st.

Mann was locked up and on finding how badly the mar against the stove. The prisoner is thirty years old and lives at No. 114 East One-hundred-and-nineteenth st. About two years ago a man was found at the foot of the stairs leading to the Twenty-third Street Station dead from a fractured skull and for a time it was questioned whether he was thrown or fell from the steps. It was finally decided that he fell over the railing.

The injured man is about forty years old. He had two gold pens in rubber holders, a silver penell and a silver watch, numerous papers, a bill-book and a small amount of money in his pocket.

THROUGH NEW YORK STATE.

ALGEBRA REDUCED TO ASHES.

TIONABLE LITERATURE. ITHACA, May 22 (Special).-The classmen of Cornell held their annual cremation down the lake last night. Nearly 170 students, representing the four class es of undergraduates, ieft town about 5 p. m. yesterday on board the steamer Frontenac for Sheidrake and Amora, two points on Cayuga Lake about twenty and thirty miles from here respectively. They decided to go to Amora first and pay their compliments to the young ladies of Wells College and at the same time treat them ings were reached and the Cornellians at drew themselves up on dress parade, window of Wells College was crowd window of Wells College was crowded. As aoon as the Cornellians began to sing, bouquets, cuff buttons, ribbons and rosettes were showered from the windows, and immediately the strukgle and scramble for favors began. A mutual admiration meeting was then held, after which the young men returned to the steamer and Sheldrake was soon reached. There the cremation took place. Upon a large funeral pyre of wood were placed two coffins containing the two algebraic works that had caused so many to gnash their teeth last term. Around this pyre the students gathered. Then a procession of priests, mourners and torchbearers in wild and weind costumes appeared, at the head of which was the positifex maximums. The ceremony began by an invocation to Pluto, appeared, at the head of which was the pontifer marimus. The ceremony began by an invocation to Pinto,
after which the funeral pyre was lighted. Then a dirge
was sing by the whole assembly. The pontifer maximus
delivered the fineral oration. This done a large procession, headed by the priests marched around the burning pyre seven times, singing chants which were interspersed with snatches of songs. These exercises over,
the burnal of the hatchet took place with appropriate
exercises. The hungry stinents then went to the
Sheldrake House where a banquet was served. The
trip home was enlivened by the initiation of a number
of students into the ancient order of Rho Kappa Tau.
This part of the exercises produced considerable commotion on board the vessel, and the old janitor, who was
initiated against his will, threatened vengeance. The
party reached home at 3 a m to-day.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A MINISTER'S WILL. NEWBURG, May 22 (Special) .- A large number of Walden people attended Judge Brown's court this morning as witnesses and spectators in a case that developed an alleged forgery of the signature of a dead minister to a document disposing of his property after death. The Rev. John Erskine was pastor of Graham Church, near Walden. He died last fall leaving a condecrable estate. For the purpose, as a lleged, of avoiding taxation, he put collaterals in the name of Sarah ing taxation, he put collaterals in the name of Sarah Erskine, his niece, of St. Louis, and appointed in his will others as executors. These executors bring suit against Sarah Erskine, alleging that the dead minister also left a document setting forth that the collaterals were his and directing how they should be disposed of. It also appears that his niece gave Dominis Erskine a power-of-actorney giving him full authority over the securities. When he died she gave them up to executors, but it seems subsequently regained possession of them. The suit then is brought by executors again to get control of the securities and they have been put in A. S. Cassidy's hands to hold until their ownership is settled. The defence not only asserts that the paper left by the clergyman disposing of them is a forgery, but that the accurities came from the father of the niece.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL JOHN B. FOLSOM. FOLSOMDALE, May 22 (Special). - The funeral of Colonel John B. Folsom, grandfather of Miss Frankie Folsom, took place here this afand was largely attended. Among those present were ex-Lieutenant Governor Hoskins, and the banker, Mr. Benedict, of Attica. Miss and the banker, Mr. Benedict, of Attica. Miss Folsom and her mother sailed from Liverpool in the steamer City of Chicago the day before Colonel Folsom died. The returning travellers are expected in New York May 25 or 26, but it was found impossible to delay the funeral. The Rev. Alexander Dick, of Buffalo, officiated. Colonel Folsom's papers will not be disturbed, and no search will be made for the will until Benjamin Folsom, of Buffolo, arrives from Europe. By a will made gye years ago, which is probably in existence, the extet was divided into eight equal shares, two going to his sons' widows, and the rest to his grandchildren. Mrs. Frank Folsom, and her four children; Mrs. Oscar Folsom and daughter Emma, and Miss Mattle Martin are those mentioned. The estate is probably worth \$400.000.

HEARING EVIDENCE AGAINST MAXWELL. A PHYSICIAN WHO FOUND CHLOROFORM IN PREL-LER'S LUNGS.

Sr. Louis, May 22.-The prosecution in the Maxwell case is nearing the end of its list of witnesses. J. F. Eyan, superintendent of the Morgue, to which Prelier's deal body was taken, was the first witness to-day. He described the trunk and the position of the body in it, when he saw it, the body was badiy swellen and almost black from decomposition. The only clothing on the body was a pair of drawers, marked "W. H. Brooks"; there were

pair of drawers, marked "W. H. Brooks"; there were superfletal cuts on the breast and on the inside of the trunk lid; a piece of paper bearing the words, "So perrish all traitors to the great cause." The witness had the body embaimed, which reduced the swelling and discolorations. When the body was first brought to the Morgue, it was marked "white man's," to distinguish it from the surrounding bodies of negroes.

In the afternoon Dr. Luedekin testified that he had chemically examined the imags and viscera which were brought to him from the Morgue and which were brought to him from the Morgue and which were said to be those of Preiler. He had found in them the presence of chloroform, and stated that he had experimented on various animals by killing them with the drag, and upon examining their langs found their condition to be almost precisely similar to that of those submitted to him by the superintendent of the Morgue.

Mr. Wizehohn, an expert, swore that the letters from the prisoner to Prelier and Mr. Warren, of Worcester, Mass., and the words upon the slip of paper found in the lid of the trunk resaling "So perish all traitors of the great cause," were written by the same hand.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BAYARD BREAKS SILENCE.

REPLYING TO SENATOR FRYE'S LETTER. DELAY REGRETTABLE, BUT UNAVOIDABLE-A GROSS BREACH OF COMMERCIAL RIGHTS. WASHINGTON, May 22 (Special).-The fol-

owing is the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Senator Frye referred to in the dispatches of

WILLIAM P. FRYE.

Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State. DEAR SIR: I respectfully submit to your consideration the enclosed telegram received this morning from the president of the American Fishery Union. I assume that the State Department is giving this matter such consideration as its importance domands. The urgency for immediate action for the protection and relief of the American citizens cannot be overestimated. I regard the conduct of the Canadian Government as entirely unjustifiable and without authority of treaty or law or

[UNOFFICIAL] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 20, 1886.

Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, United States Senate.

DEAR SIR: Before your note of to-day was received a telegram of similar purport in relation to the refusai to allow the American schooner Jennie and Julia to purchase herring for smoking at Digby had been received, and steps had been taken by me to ascermade to the British Minister to call to account the Collector of Customs at Digby for what I consider a gross breach of the commercial rights of a citizen of the United States. The late reprehensible action of the Canadian officials in relation to American fishing vessels has occurred in remote localities without facilities for postal communication and consequently there has been delay regrettable, but unavoidable in receiving Consults delay regrettable, but unavoidable, in receiving Consular reports, but your assumption "that this Department is giving the matter such consideration as its importance demands," will, i believe, be fully sustained when the proper time arrives for publication of its act. I trust I am properly conscious of my duty as an official charged with the execution of delicate and important public functions and that the interests and honor of my country and the rights of its citizens will not be found to have suffered at my hands. Very respectfully yours.

T. F. Bayand.

TO TREAT ARMED FISHERMEN AS PIRATES. TORONTO, Out., May 22 .- Referring to the report that the American fishing schooner Augusta Herrick had sailed from Boston for the fishing ground armed with two large cannons and determined to reast should any Canadian vessel attempt to seize her. I've

to-day from the captain of the schooler Ella M. Doughty, seized by the customs authorities at Englishtown. SARGEANT, LORD & SKILLINGS:

The consul has been here but can't do anything. The vessel is stripped. Shall start for home to-day. I will have to stop at Hallfax one day. W. A. DOUGHT.

TRACING THE PLOIS OF ANARCHISTS. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CHICAGO GRAND JURY-ARRESTS IN MILWAUKEE,

CHICAGO, May 22 (Special).-The Grand Jury heard only two witnesses concerning the Anarchists to-day. The jury is waiting for more definite testimony as to the bomb-thrower. No evidence conclusive enough Lehman is looked upon as one of the most important which has yet taken place, and his testimony, it is ex-

The Judiciary Committee of the City Council has decided that Rosenfield, whose drug store was sacked by a mob on May 4, has no legal claim against the city. The committee was inclined to allow the \$3,500 damages claimed, but found that the law was against it. The common law relieves the city and the statutes have not attached a liability. Joseph Weiskopf's claim for the destruction of his saloon took the same course.

A dispatch from Milwankoe says: "The sessions of the Grand Jary air ady held have resulted in two im-portant arrests. Both of the arrested men are members of the Anarchist faction. One is Acton Palm, a lea ling member of the Carpenters' Union, and the other, Herman Laupe, is president of the Hod Carriers' Union, Palm, at the Anarchists meeting on Sunday April 25 followed Bush in a like in the

member of the Carpenters' Union, and the other, Herman Lampe, is president of the Hod Carriers' Union, Palm, at the Anarchists meeting on Sunday, April 25, followed Hirth in a bloodinirsty harangue. After that time he disappeared, or, at least, took a subordinate part in the scenes of the riot week. In searching his honse the pointer found a breech-loading rifle, with 300 rounds of fixed ammunition, concealed beneath a false floor. It is understood that several other arrests are to be made.

St. Louis, May 22 (special.—The first decisive step in the way of punishing the Anarchists was taken to-day, when Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes issued a warrant against four of them, on information sworn to by a police officer. It is against F. H. Bergemann, Martin Frank, Otto Tricke and Gottlieb Jobboroski. The unlawful assembly was the meeting held at North St. Louis Turner Hall on Sunday. Resolutions approving the action of the Chicago Anarchists were adopted. Bergemann is charged with offering the resolution. The statute under which the charge is brought makes take of one only a misdemeanor for which a year in the july or workhouse is the maximum punishment.

POLICE CHARGING UPON SOCIALISTS. The Socialists who have been trying to prevent the striking silk weavers in North Hudson, N. J., from returning to work continue to make trouble. Alice employed in Simon's mill, started to go to work yesterday. A short distance from the factory Frank Menell, a Socialist, stopped ner and ordered her to return home. She refused and Menell began to threaten and abuse her. He called her vile names and then seized her, but ner screams attracted the attention of some friends and ner screams attracted the attention of some friends and Menell fled. When the girl reported the occurrence to Mr. Simon he offered a reward of \$100 for Menell's arrest. Sergeant Stamford arrested him in the afternoon. Fifteen policemen under command of Sergeant Stamford were stationed near the chiracted Simon's militation was there and would not permit any of the leaders of the strike to return to work. Those who were known to be socialists were precaptority rejected. The Socialists crowded around the entrance so that others could not get in, and the police were obtized to character them and drive them back. They retreated to the other side of the street, where Robert Roop becaute make a speech urging his hearers to kill the police. Policemen Nash and Feeny seized the orator and harried him off to Recorder Schielcher's court, followed by a crowd of about 200. The Recorder flued Fropt \$10, which was raised by taking up a contribution. The Socialists were to parade about the town hast might, but the rain prevented it.

CHURCH CONFERENCES EXCHANGE GREETING. RICHMOND, Va., May 22.-The session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference to-day was almost wholly occupied in discussing the report of the Committee on the Board of Missions. The Conference

THE FIRE RECORD.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. Boston, May 22 .- A fire last night at Brighton testroyed thirteen barns and sheds. They were mostly one-story structures 40x150 feet. Those of them that stood side by side were about fifty feet in width and 200 of which was on hay owned by A. W. Monroe, who leased the first barn burned. The property destroyed was mostly owned by the Boston and Albany Railroad, and was not insured. The origin of the fire is ascribed to incendiarism. feet long. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000, \$4,000